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FM 31-18

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

INFANTRY LONG RANGE PATROL COMPANY

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
JANUARY 1965

AGO 6922B

FIELD MANUAL
No. 31–18

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., *18 January 1965*

INFANTRY LONG RANGE PATROL COMPANY

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* This manual supersedes FM 13–18, 18 June 1962.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1. Purpose

This manual sets forth doctrine for the employment of the corps and field army infantry long range patrol company and of provisional long range patrol units formed by divisions and smaller units. It is designed primarily for the use of division, corps, and army commanders and their staffs.

2. Scope

a. This manual provides information on the organization, capabilities, limitations, command, control, planning, operations, combat service support and training of both organizational and provisional long range patrols (LRP). This manual is applicable to both nuclear and nonnuclear warfare. The employment of LRP's is affected by the level of use of nuclear weapons. Planning and operational considerations must give high priority to the protection of patrols in a nuclear environment. Guidance pertaining to the required protection is presented in chapter 2.

b. This manual is intended for use with other manuals and training texts (appendix) and contains doctrine that is common to all areas of operations.

c. Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes or comments to improve the manual. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be forwarded direct to Commanding Officer, United States Army Combat Developments Command Combined Arms Agency, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on DA Form 1598.

3. Definition

An infantry long range patrol is a specially trained military unit organized and equipped for the specific purpose of functioning as an information gathering agency responsive to the intelligence requirements of the tactical commander. These patrols

consist of specially trained personnel capable of performing reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition within the dispatching unit's area of interest. The LRP must not be confused with the well-recognized reconnaissance patrol which normally proceeds to an objective area to acquire certain information and then returns upon the accomplishment of the specific mission. Normally the LRP is placed in a position to maintain surveillance over routes, areas, or specific locations for extended periods, reporting all sightings of enemy activity within the area of observation.

4. Mission

The primary mission of LRP's is to enter a specified area within the enemy's rear to observe and report enemy dispositions, installations, and activities. This mission will not be relegated to secondary importance by the pressure of additional tasks. Specifically, LRP's may be employed to—

a. Determine the strength, equipment, location, disposition, organization, and movement of enemy forces, nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons delivery systems; nuclear weapon storage sites; reserves; command posts; and key installations.

b. Perform reconnaissance and surveillance of specific routes or areas.

c. Conduct tactical damage evaluation and perform CBR monitoring.

d. Provide information on possible drop zones (DZ's) and landing zones for airborne or airmobile operations.

e. Serve as a behind-enemy-lines ground component of target acquisition systems.

f. Perform other appropriate ground information collection functions.

g. Execute combat raids on a limited basis as required.

5. Capabilities and Limitations of LRP's

a. General. The organization, strength and equipment of a LRP is based upon its contemplated mission and the operational environment.

b. Capabilities.

(1) Be committed in planned locations behind enemy lines by stay-behind methods or delivered by land, water, or air, to include parachute.

(2) Operate effectively behind enemy lines for periods of several days.

(3) Establish communications between the controlling headquarters and operating patrols directly or through an aerial relay link.

(4) Conduct operations in inclement weather and over difficult terrain.

(5) Operate with austere support.

(6) Be adequately supplied by air.

(7) Be recovered by air, land, or water; linkup with advancing forces; or by using evasion and escape techniques.

(8) Be equipped and trained for employment in any theater of operations.

c. Limitations.

(1) In the area of operations, mobility is normally restricted to foot movement.

(2) Use of radio and electronic surveillance devices makes the patrols vulnerable to enemy detection.

(3) Delivery and recovery operations are conducted in enemy held territory and are difficult because of the requirements for secrecy, timeliness, security, and accuracy of location.

(4) Organic medical capability is limited to individual first aid when patrol elements are used independently or to a company aidman when a platoon size force is employed.

Section II. ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYMENT

6. Organization and Employment, Infantry LRP Company

Infantry LRP companies are organized, equipped, and trained for employment in all types of geographical environments. However, they receive special equipment and area training prior to commitment in a specific location. Infantry LRP companies are provided on the basis of one per field army headquarters and one per corps when authorized by Headquarters, Department of the Army. All or part of the patrols of the LRP company may be placed in support of divisions, separate brigades, armored cavalry regiments, or other subordinate corps and field army units. The infantry LRP company consists of a company headquarters and three patrol platoons (fig. 1).

a. Company Headquarters. The company headquarters consists

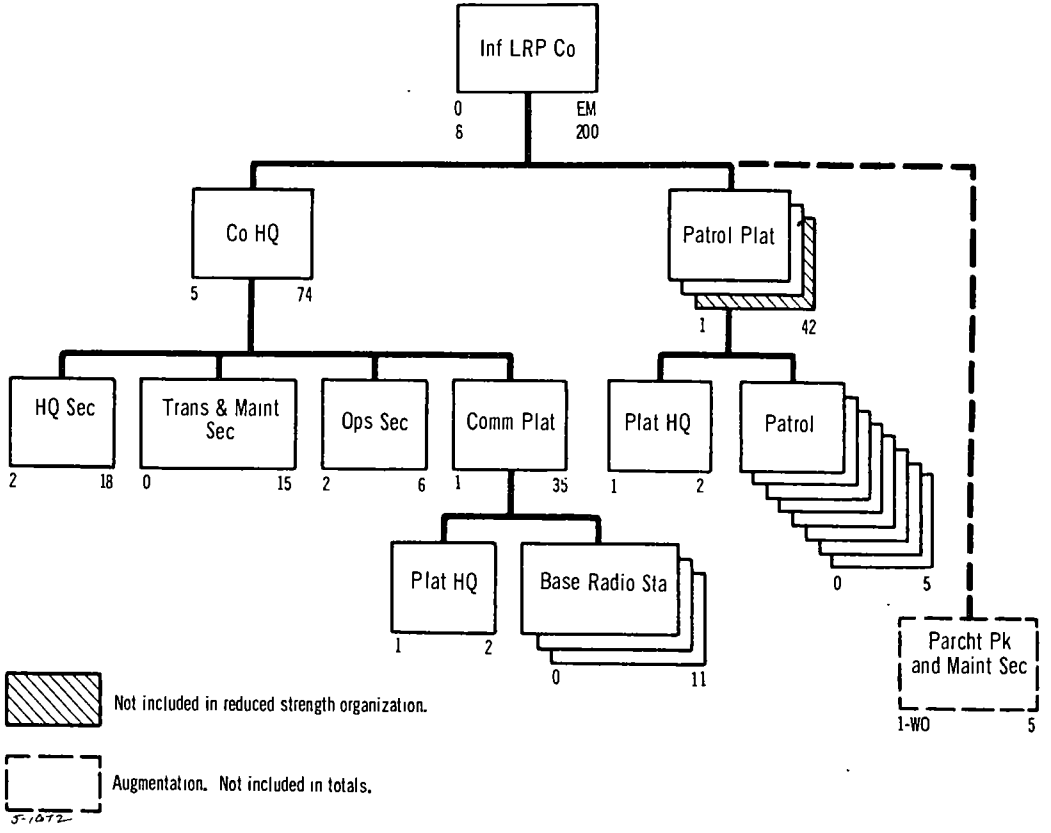

Figure 1. Infantry long range patrol company.

of a headquarters section which includes administrative, mess, and supply support; a transportation and maintenance section; an operations section; and a communications platoon. This headquarters is responsible to the controlling headquarters for the tactical employment of the long range patrol platoons and for reporting the information gathered.

(1) *Headquarters section.* The headquarters section provides the personnel for command of the company and for normal company-level administrative support functions. In addition to his normal command functions, the company commander maintains close liaison with the staff of the unit to which he is assigned, attached, or placed in support to include participation in patrol planning. Although the G2–S2 is his primary point of contact, planning in the areas of communications and patrol delivery and recovery require detailed coordination with other members of the staff.

(2) *Transportation and maintenance section.* This section performs organizational maintenance on and provides repair parts for vehicles organic to the company. It furnishes transportation for unit personnel and equipment for which other transportation is not provided.

(3) *Operations section.* The operations section plans and coordinates the activities of committed patrols. Specific duties of the section include—

(*a*) Analyzing the assigned mission, and making detailed plans for patrol employment.

(*b*) Receiving, decoding, recording, and reporting information obtained from committed patrols. Unless otherwise specified, information is forwarded immediately to the intelligence section of the controlling headquarters.

(*c*) Coordinating the delivery, supply, and recovery of patrols to include the use of Army and Air Force aircraft and marine craft for these purposes.

(*d*) Reporting the operational status of committed and uncommitted patrols as required.

(*e*) Briefing patrols and personnel involved in delivery, supply, and recovery.

(*f*) Debriefing patrols and coordinating the debriefing by the controlling headquarters, when required.

(*g*) Providing afteraction reports to supported headquarters as required.

(*h*) Establishing liaison with supported headquarters as required.

(*i*) Maintaining knowledge of the current enemy situation in the area of interest of the controlling headquarters.

(4) *Communication platoon.* The communication platoon maintains communication with committed patrols and relays reported information to the operations section. The communication platoon may operate as a component element of, or in coordination with, communication elements which are serving other behind-enemy-lines activities of the supported headquarters. Specific responsibilities of the communication platoon include—

(*a*) Monitoring patrol frequencies.

(*b*) Transmitting messages to patrols.

(*c*) Transmitting messages to other base stations.

(*d*) Recording all messages transmitted and received.

(*e*) Relaying reported information to the company operations section, or direct to the liaison officer in the case of a detached patrol platoon.

(*f*) Performing organizational maintenance on all radios organic to the company.

b. Patrol Platoon. Each of the three patrol platoons consists of a platoon headquarters and eight patrols. The platoon is organized, equipped, and trained to perform reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition missions. The platoon normally operates under company control.

(1) *Platoon headquarters.* The platoon headquarters provides assistance to the company operations section in planning the employment of patrols. The platoon leader details patrols for assigned missions and insures their availability and operational readiness. Platoon headquarters personnel may be used as liaison detachments.

(2) *Patrols.* A patrol consists of one patrol leader, two radio operators, and two observers. All committed patrols operate directly under company control and report information obtained to the company operations section.

7. Organization and Employment, Provisional LRP's Division and Smaller Units

a. General. Division and smaller units normally do not require LRP's to the same degree as corps and field army because of the

relatively limited range of their weapons and the depth of their areas of interest. Requirements for reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition are normally within the capabilities of the combat units organic to these units or support elements. However, provisional LRP units may be formed within the TOE of the division, armored cavalry regiment, or separate brigade to provide a LRP capability when required and not available from a corps or field army LRP company. Regardless of the capability of a division or other unit to perform long range reconnaissance, such missions are performed whenever possible by the corps or field army LRP company. Special equipment requirements for provisional LRP's must be anticipated and special requests made through supply channels. Within a division, LRP missions may be performed by pretrained LRP's of the combat units. Employment of LRP's by the armored cavalry regiment or separate brigade is under the direction of, or in coordination with, the major command to which assigned or attached.

b. Organization. The number of provisional LRP's organized in each division or smaller unit is the prerogative of the commander. It should be recognized that the effectiveness of the unit from which the provisional patrol is formed will be reduced. A patrol should consist of at least one patrol leader, two radio operators, and two observers.

c. Employment. Employment of provisional patrols depends upon the tactical situation and the availability of corps or field army LRP's. Planning, supervision, and control of provisional LRP's is accomplished at the highest echelon (division, separate brigade, or armored cavalry regiment). Because of the sensitive nature of the operation, personnel of the provisional patrol units should be relieved from other combat operations and assembled in the vicinity of the controlling headquarters command post. They should be held in a closed area for a significant period for planning, equipping, and briefing prior to the operation. Because of the lead time required for a LRP operation and the smaller area of interest of divisions and smaller units, the employment of LRP's in the offense must be carefully weighed against the capabilities of other agencies. No established radio communications net for LRP's is provided at the division or smaller unit level. Methods of communications with committed patrols are a matter of SOP or are determined during the planning phase of each operation. Depending upon the number of patrols committed, either the unit operations/intelligence net (AM–RATT) is used in the continuous wave (CW) mode or a special net is established for this purpose.

Section III. SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS

8. General

Once a patrol is positioned in the planned location, prompt reporting of required information is the most important element of LRP operations. Communication procedures, plans for implementation of alternate communication procedures, and the importance of accurate reporting must be thoroughly understood by every member of the LRP unit.

9. LRP Company Communication

a. Radio. Radio is the principal means of communication in the LRP company (fig. 2). In the company area, it is supplemented by wire and messenger to provide a more efficient and secure communication system.

(1) Communications with committed patrols is accomplished through any one of the three CW base stations. Because of the type radios employed, atmospheric conditions, distances involved, frequency prediction, radio wave propagation, skip distance, and sky and ground wave frequency limitations, it is necessary to employ three separate base CW stations. These three are identical and are emplaced in depth to the rear of the Corps (Army) CP area. Base station No. 1 is nearest the FEBA, is located at the LRP Co CP near the Corps (Army) CP (depending on the sky-wave signals from patrols), and is the NCS. Six patrols are assigned the same primary frequency; the 24 patrols may use one frequency assigned to all for emergency use. All base stations monitor these four primary frequencies and the emergency frequency simultaneously. If a patrol transmission skips station No. 1, then usually one (or both) of the other two base stations will receive the message; if they do not hear station No. 1 acknowledge the patrol's message, they will then acknowledge the message and transmit it to station No. 1 or to the LRP Co Operations Section via the company operations radio net for decoding and dissemination into intelligence channels. All radio transmissions will be encrypted in an approved cryptographic system. Each patrol will have its own cryptographic key to preclude compromise of messages of other patrols in the event of capture.

(2) Communication among Base Stations and Company op-

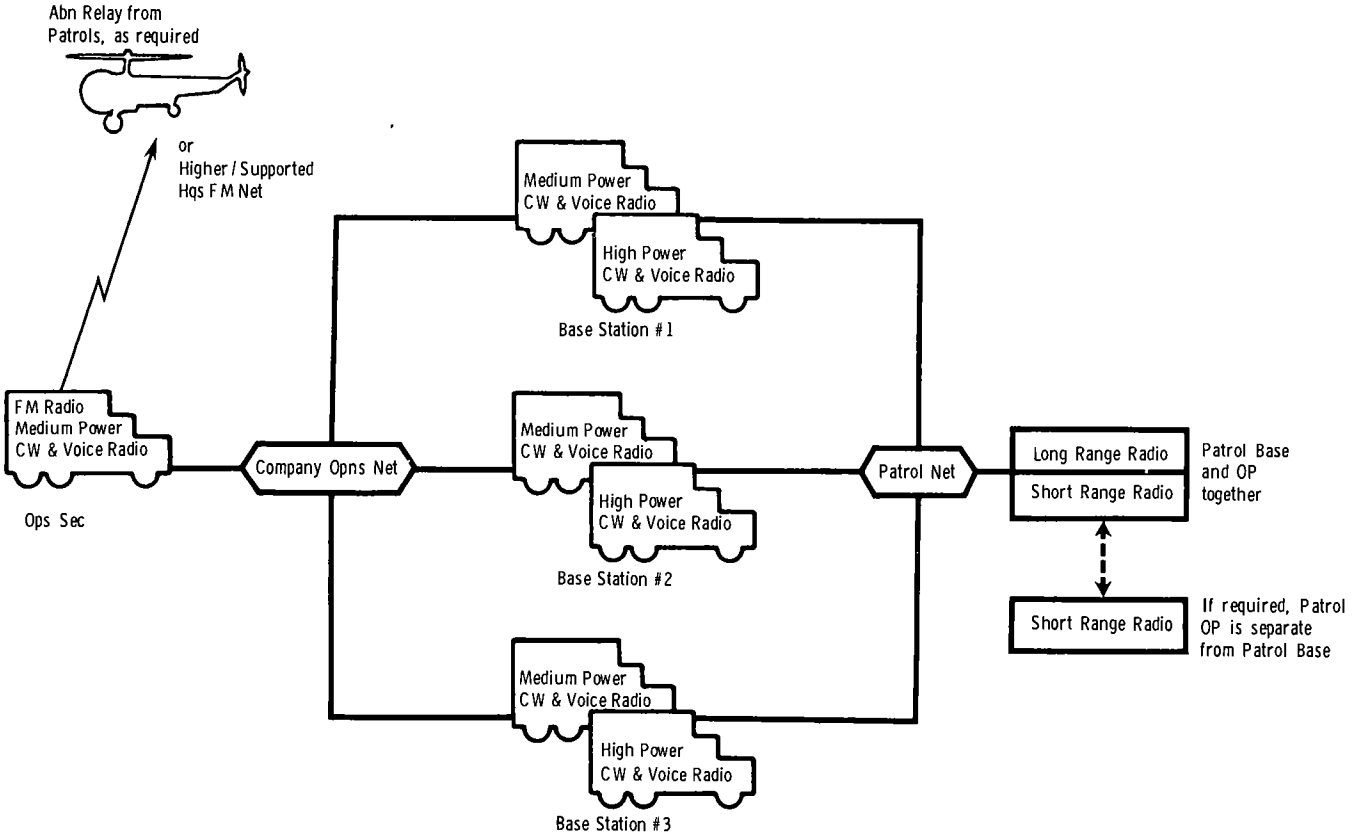

Figure 2. Radio Nets, ILRP Company.

erations section is accomplished through the company operations radio net which has either a voice or CW capability.

(3) Communication with uncommitted patrols and company headquarters elements is accomplished through the company wire system.

(4) The LRP company operates a station in an FM, and/or CW net of the higher or supported headquarters as designated by that unit.

b. Wire. Wire is used for internal communication within the LRP company headquarters, and is normally used to transmit information reported by the committed patrols from the base station CW radio to the operations section, and from the operations section to the intelligence section of the controlling headquarters.

c. Messenger. Mounted and dismounted messengers are used to deliver maps, overlaps, sketches, and reports to and from the controlling headquarters. The company liaison officer or platoon leaders may be used to carry important messages, particularly when an oral explanation of the situation is required.

d. Visual. All forms of visual communication will be used. Visual communications are especially useful for transmitting short prearranged messages and will habitually be used for marking landing sites and aiding in terminal control of aircraft used for delivery and recovery of patrols. Infrared systems may also be used to send coded messages.

e. Sound. Because of the requirement for stealth, secrecy, and deception, sound signals are seldom used by LRP's.

10. Patrol Communication Equipment and Procedures

a. The primary radio for communication from the patrols to the base stations is a portable, long range radio with message sender. The base stations are equipped with high-power CW, truck-mounted, voice radio sets. The automatic transmission mode is used whenever possible for all traffic from patrol to base station. Manual CW operation is an alternate means used in case of failure of the message sender. When manual CW is used, the length of messages should be reduced by a prearranged message or brevity code. CW is used as the primary method of transmitting from base station to patrols.

b. Two short range radios are provided to each patrol for communication between the patrol OP and the patrol base where the

long range radio is located if a separate OP has to be established. The short range radio may also be used for communicating with the aircraft transporting the patrol, and between patrols operating in the same area. This radio is designated as the alternate means of radio communication if the long range radio becomes inoperative. If this situation develops, the patrol will transmit over the short range radio at prearranged, random times, using a designated proword to establish contact with the aircraft. The FM radio in the aircraft will be used to retransmit the message to the base station or to other patrol(s) operating in the same area. SOP for units employing LRP's should provide for aircraft to be aloft monitoring the patrol FM frequency. Personnel manning aircraft specifically designated for this airborne relay must be thoroughly briefed on the patrol mission.

c. All patrol members must be trained in voice procedure, in the use of brevity, prearranged, and map coordinate codes, and in the operation of the message sender. The two radio operators assigned to each patrol will be intermediate speed CW radio operators. It is desirable that the observers be trained as CW operators. In the case of the provisional LRP, the CW operator requirements are desirable but not mandatory. Personnel should also be trained in long range communication techniques, including the use of long range radio propagation charts for the area of operations, use of field expedient antenna, and proper selection of radio sites.

d. Transmission time is held to a minimum by use of the message sender, use of prearranged message, brevity, and map coordinate codes, and by transmitting only necessary information. The transmission site of the patrol radio is changed frequently and, if possible, for each contact.

e. Routine reports and information not immediately required are transmitted at prearranged, random times. Flash reports of significant enemy information, requests for immediate support, and emergency transmissions may be made any time at the discretion of the patrol leader but are subject to the controlling unit SOP. The radio set at the controlling headquarters or base station continually monitors assigned frequencies to receive calls from patrols at other than prearranged times. Each LRP should incorporate within the encrypted portion of each report an identifying mark (memorized by the patrol) to preclude the enemy from transmitting false reports should a patrol and its cryptographic key be captured.

f. The message sender should be used for the transmission of reports concerning—

(1) Enemy information, including type, number, activity, location, and direction of movement of enemy forces and times of sighting.
(2) Status and location of patrols.
(3) Instructions for rendezvous with aircraft and deviations from planned operations.
(4) Artillery fire requests and requests for air strikes.
(5) Terrain and weather information.
(6) Emergency supply or recovery messages.
(7) Acknowledgment of messages from base station.
(8) Tactical damage evaluation and CBR monitoring.

CHAPTER 2
PLANNING AND OPERATIONS

Section I. PLANNING-ORGANIZATIONAL LRP

11. General

A LRP-mission must be specific and must support the mission of the force for which the operation is to be performed. If more than one mission is assigned, priorities are established. Priorities are determined by the importance of the information sought and the time it is required in the controlling headquarters. To prevent a duplication of effort, conflicting requirements, and the possibility of overlap or intermingling with other behind-enemy-lines forces, all LRP missions must be coordinated. The controlling headquarters derives missions for LRP's from the intelligence collection plan and the operations plan. Close liaison is maintained between the LRP company and the headquarters controlling its employment.

12. Planning

a. The LRP company commander or his representative (liaison officer, operations officer, or platoon leader in the case of a detached LRP platoon) participates with the intelligence and operations section of the higher headquarters in the initial planning for patrol operations. Method of operation in the patrol position, communications procedures, method of reporting and other standard practices should be in the patrol company SOP. The following minimum guidance is normally provided the company for each LRP mission:

(1) Information of patrol position or area to be kept under surveillance and information desired.
(2) Disposition of friendly forces, including other friendly patrols, guerrillas, and special forces operating in the area.
(3) Method of delivery.
(4) Route and alternate route to patrol position, landing zone, or drop zone, as applicable.
(5) Primary and alternate landing zone or drop zone.
(6) Any restrictions imposed upon the LRP company concerning routes, specific position areas, and times of de-

livery, so that these restrictions can be considered in planning the employment of the patrol.

(7) Special equipment required.

(8) Other matters according to LRP Co SOP.

b. The company commander and his operations section prepare the detailed patrol plans in consonance with the guidance provided by the controlling headquarters. Selected patrol leader(s) and a representative of the unit providing transportation to and from the area of patrol operations are briefed on the mission early in the planning phase and should participate in the detailed planning which follows. During briefings, patrol leaders are furnished that information pertaining to friendly units which is necessary for the accomplishment of the mission. Essential details of a patrol plan normally include, as applicable—

(1) Area to be kept under surveillance and recommended position(s) from which this can be done.

(*a*) Positions for LRP's are determined well in advance of employment of patrols. Based on a study of terrain; road and rail nets; enemy order of battle; delivery means available; emergency, contingency, or operations plans of controlling headquarters; and the desires of the commander and intelligence officer, positions where patrols are to be employed can be selected.

(*b*) When possible, patrol positions are reconnoitered prior to occupation, specific positions are selected to cover the desired area of interest, and communications checks are made. When physical reconnaissance is not possible, reliance is placed up on the individual patrol leader, who is given the area of interest over which his patrol is to maintain surveillance and, upon arrival in the area, selects and reports the specific patrol position.

(2) The loading plan, including delivery, recovery, and aircraft parking sites. Alternate sites also are selected for possible use. Primary and alternate drop zones are selected if the patrol is to be delivered by parachute.

(3) The flight plan, if required, including approach and return flight routes. Alternate routes are selected.

(4) The movement plan to and from the patrol position if movement is other than by aerial means.

(5) The fire support plan which includes—

(*a*) Suppressive fires to assist the passage of the patrol through or over designated areas.

(*b*) Use of screening smoke.

(*c*) Likely nuclear concentrations within the area of surveillance.

(*d*) Fires to assist in the withdrawal of patrols.

(6) Diversion plan. The patrol's movement through enemy forward areas may be planned to coincide with actions that cause the enemy to divert his attention.

(7) The timing for execution of major events in the operation.

(8) The communication plan, which includes frequencies, reporting schedule, emergency reporting procedures, and alternate communication plans.

(9) Debarkation plans.

(10) Plan for use of guides, technical specialists, or special equipment.

(11) Coordination measures with friendly forces for the passage of lines or linkup.

(12) Plan for treatment and evacuation of sick or injured patrol personnel from the operational area.

(13) Plan for logistical support.

13. Coordination

a. Prior to the final inspection, briefing, and dispatch of the patrol, coordination is accomplished with the following elements within the TOC of the controlling headquarters:

(1) *Intelligence element.* The detailed patrol plan is provided to the G2/S2 element. The latest information of the enemy situation, terrain, and projected weather conditions will be obtained. A final check is made between LRP plans and the plans of other information gathering agencies to make certain all elements of the unit's intelligence plan are properly coordinated.

(2) *Operations element.* The patrol plan is also provided the G3/S3 element. The latest information of the friendly situation is obtained. For security reasons, only essential information is furnished the patrol.

(3) *Fire support elements (artillery, air defense, tactical air support).* The location of the patrol is coordinated with all fire support elements to insure personnel safety. Constant coordination must be maintained to insure con-

sideration of patrol safety early in the planning for employment of nuclear weapons. In the event a patrol is seriously endangered by planned nuclear fires and cannot be warned and moved to a safe location in time, the commander authorizing the firing of the weapon should be so informed. This commander must then decide either to delay or cancel the firing or to fire and risk loss of the patrol. Procedures are established for informing patrols of planned fires and passive protective measures to be adopted. In addition, requirements for damage evaluation methods of target identification and reporting procedures are coordinated, and the final patrol fire support plan is completed.

(4) *Chemical, biological, and radiological element (CBRE).* The CBRE is given the location of all committed patrols, and plans are coordinated for CBR monitoring requirements in the area of the patrol's operation.

b. Maximum coordination with other units and staff elements is accomplished by the intelligence element of the TOC of the controlling headquarters. The LRP company operations section functions largely as an extension of the higher headquarters G2/S2 element during the planning phase.

14. Control

a. Continuous control by the higher headquarters is necessary during LRP operations. Orders, their sequence of execution and timing, and other controls must be very restrictive. Deviations from the prescribed plan depend upon the responsiveness of the communication system in answering requests from the committed patrol. The communication net and chain of command of the LRP company are used by the controlling headquarters to direct the operations of patrols.

b. Although patrols are normally committed within the area of interest of the controlling headquarters, definite control measures are necessary to prescribe graphically the area of operations of each patrol. Boundaries, phase lines, and check points are used to define specifically each patrol's area of operation. The headquarters controlling the patrol coordinates the operation with appropriate higher, lower, and adjacent headquarters to avoid duplication of effort and insure the safety of the patrol.

Section II. OPERATIONS-ORGANIZATIONAL LRP

15. General

a. The LRP company is located in an area near the corps or army main CP. Patrols may be dispatched to confirm or amplify information obtained by aerial observation, photography, electronic surveillance, radio intercept or other means, or may be assigned missions in suspect areas about which no information is available.

b. The commander's long range information gathering problem usually concerns the location of targets for his long range weapons and the provision of information or early warning to a particular combat unit about the movement or activities of significant enemy reserves and special weapons delivery means. The amount of early warning required is determined by the time enemy combat power takes to make its influence felt and by the reaction time required to employ friendly maneuver elements and firepower. When used to supplement other information gathering agencies, the LRP affords the commander a relatively reliable and accurate means for the systematic surveillance of specific areas.

c. A system of patrols so located as to provide effective area coverage is a basic surveillance means in the corps area of operations. This system provides for the introduction of LRP's into the area to conduct surveillance of key communications systems, specific terrain features, and enemy activities. In general, the corps capability is adequate to meet the requirement of divisions and smaller units attached to the corps; however, the capabilities of units subordinate to corps to provide their own LRP's to the limit of their areas of interest must be considered.

16. Reconnaissance and Surveillance

a. General. The conduct of dismounted patrolling is described in FM 21–50 and FM 21–75. In accomplishing missions enumerated in paragraph 4, long range patrols employ stealth and secrecy. When possible, movement into and within the patrol position is accomplished during periods of limited visibility. While visibility is restricted, observers can move closer to the route or area under surveillance and still report useful information. During periods of good visibility, when the mission permits, the LRP remains concealed, rests, and maintains surveillance of specific areas or routes. For physical and communication security, the patrol may be required to occupy, in turn, several different observation positions.

b. Surveillance of Routes and Specific Areas. To accomplish this mission, the LRP moves into the patrol position and establishes an observation post under cover of darkness or adverse weather conditions. These posts are usually manned by two men—one observing the specified route or area, recording and reporting information to the patrol base and the other resting, providing security or assisting as necessary. A single patrol can efficiently maintain one observation post at a time, relieving the observers every two or three hours.

c. Reconnaissance of a Specific Area. It is possible, but not desirable, that a patrol, after having been positioned, may be requested to obtain information of a specific area not under surveillance from the patrol position. If possible, only one or two of the scout observers are dispatched to acquire this information, but it may be necessary for the entire patrol to move and reconnoiter this new area. If such a reconnaissance mission is required, the patrol uses the methods and procedures outlined in FM 21–75.

17. Target Acquisition

The timely detection, identification, and accurate three dimensional location of enemy targets in sufficient detail to permit effective attack is a primary and continuing mission of LRP's. A patrol is capable of obtaining target location and movement as well as estimates of unit strength, type identification, vulnerabilities, and weather conditions and nature of the terrain in the target area. In addition to the acquisition of specific targets, the patrols may be used to verify or indicate suspected areas so that other types of surveillance or acquisition systems may be employed to extract the information required.

18. Tactical Damage Evaluation and CBR Monitoring

LRP personnel are trained and equipped to conduct tactical damage evaluation and CBR monitoring. SOP of the unit controlling the patrol's operations will be used to prescribe the actions of a patrol conducting these missions.

19. Operational Environments

a. General. Conditions encountered and techniques of operation in jungles, deserts, mountains, and northern areas are described in field manuals of the combat arms and the 31-series (app.). Patrols operating in these areas are greatly affected by adverse weather and terrain conditions. Extremes in temperature, humidity, and

elevation will have considerable effect on the lift capability of transporting aircraft.

b. Jungle Operations. Operations in dense jungle increase the importance of long range patrols because ground and air observation, including that provided by electronic surveillance systems, is restricted. Helicopters are usually the most feasible means of transporting patrols, but they entail increased hazard because of the difficulty of detecting enemy intercept forces along flight routes and the limited landing areas. Delivery and recovery of patrols using ropes and rope ladders from a hovering helicopter may often be a necessary procedure. Waterways provide a means of surface movement and are an aid to navigation. Radio ranges are reduced by the screening effect of dense vegetation and steep slopes. This increases the requirement for current data on sky and ground wave frequency limitations for the area of operations.

c. Desert Operations. Characteristics of desert areas affecting LRP operations are lack of water, scarcity of vegetation, extensive sand areas, extreme temperature ranges, brilliant sunlight, and usually excellent observation. Movement is generally restricted to darkness; patrols remain concealed and observe during daylight hours. Shortage of water is a major problem. If no other source is available, water may be delivered by aircraft to previously selected rendezvous sites at night. Radio communication is generally excellent. Navigation and position location may be difficult, necessitating additional training in land or air navigation and terrain orientation procedures.

d. Mountain Operations. Irregular mountain topography normally provides good concealment and cover. Observation varies from good to poor depending upon woods and scrub growth. Observation posts on ridges and peaks may provide broad areas of observation. Aircraft movement of patrols is often limited by altitude capability, erratic wind conditions, and nonavailability of acceptable landing and parking sites. Patrol personnel must be in excellent physical condition, acclimatized to the weather conditions, and skilled in mountain climbing techniques. Communications in mountainous areas are generally difficult; relay stations may therefore be required for communication between the LRP and the base station.

e. Northern Operations. In extreme cold, patrols are hampered by the necessity for maintaining body warmth. In deep snow, patrols must operate on skis or snowshoes. Long range weather forecasts are important, particularly during the planning phase. Deep snow provides concealment for stationary observation posts,

but increases the difficulty of orientation and concealment of moving patrols. Deceptive measures and camouflage are used to confuse the enemy as to the size and location of the LRP. Radio communication is seriously affected by magnetic storms, auroral effects, and ionospheric disturbances. Proper selection of frequencies is of extreme importance (*b* above). Trafficability and load bearing qualities of ice and snow crust are significant in winter operations, and determination of these factors may be a part of the reconnaissance mission assigned the LRP. Survival is difficult under extreme winter conditions. The patrol must provide itself with a warming area in order to operate for extended periods at maximum efficiency. Northern summer conditions are characterized by long periods of daylight, and numerous water obstacles and marshy areas. The use of boats designed to navigate northern waterways increases the mobility of patrols when aircraft or ground operations are restricted.

20. Methods of Patrol Delivery

a. General. The selected method of delivery depends upon the mission, enemy situation, means available, weather and terrain, depth of penetration, and target priority. The most desirable method is one that reduces the possibility of detection. Security and secrecy of movement must not be sacrificed for convenience. The LRP must maintain the advantage of operations by stealth regardless of the methods used to deliver a patrol into its area of operations. Methods of patrol delivery include stay behind, airlanding and subsequent recovery; under extraordinary circumstances, airlanding with the aircraft remaining with the patrol; parachute delivery from either airplane or helicopter; water transportation; and ground vehicle or foot infiltration.

b. Stay Behind. This method is normally employed during retrograde operations or withdrawal of covering forces in defensive operations. When used, it has the best chance of success because of the ease of remaining undiscovered as compared to moving through the air or over land to reach the area of employment. In addition, supplies and special equipment can be stockpiled to provide for an extended operation.

c. Air Landing. This type of infiltration is normally the most desirable method of delivery; however, when fixed wing aircraft are used, security and the availability of landing zones often restrict the use of this method. The aircraft may return to recover the patrol, and, under certain circumstances, aircraft may remain with the patrol. In the latter case, additional manpower on the

patrol is necessary for security; however, secrecy in the conduct of operations is difficult.

d. Parachute Delivery. This method of patrol delivery is used when secrecy, time, and distance are of paramount importance. Depending on the location and effectiveness of hostile air defenses and radar screens, either low level or high level penetration of enemy held territory by Army or Air Force delivery aircraft may be employed. Low flying delivery aircraft may escape detection by enemy radar but can be observed and reported by ground personnel. From low flying aircraft, personnel use the normal static line parachute techniques but may be required to jump at lower altitudes than in normal airborne operations. From a high flying aircraft which may penetrate hostile territory with bomber aircraft as cover, personnel employ high altitude-low opening (HALO) parachute techniques. However, the HALO technique cannot be employed unless patrol members have received proper training and equipment. Choice of parachute delivery technique depends upon the enemy situation at the time of the operation.

e. Water Transportation. Patrols may be delivered by either surface vessel or submarine. The use of pneumatic reconnaissance boats or rafts, especially over inland waterways, can provide a silent means of entering the patrol's area of operations. The major disadvantage of this method is that the patrol risks detection and attack by enemy forces concealed along the banks of these canalized routes of approach.

f. Ground Vehicles. This means may be used when speed is essential, distances are great, and chances of detection are slight. The area of operation and weather conditions must favor vehicular movement.

g. Land Infiltration. This method may be used when the dispersion of enemy units permits. Land infiltration lacks the speed, range, and flexibility of air delivery, but may be employed when prolonged adverse weather conditions or the enemy situation—including air defense capability—prevents effective use of aircraft.

21. Patrol Recovery

a. General. The length of time that a patrol remains behind enemy lines depends upon its mission, composition, and equipment. The recovery operation is critical from the standpoints of both morale and mission accomplished. Plans for recovery by air,

ground, or water are made before the operation, with alternate plans for contingencies such as the evacuation of sick or injured patrol personnel. Regardless of the time spent behind the lines or under whose operational control the patrol may be operating at the time, issuance of orders and control of recovery operations are normally the responsibility of the LRP company commander. If the patrol is in a guerrilla warfare operational area, the senior special forces detachment commander controls the withdrawal or provides security for the patrol, as the guerrilla warfare situation dictates. The patrol leader may be faced with an unforeseen situation that may demand the utmost in flexibility, discipline, and leadership. It should be clearly understood that the patrol mission is of primary importance, but that survival of the patrol receives first priority after accomplishment of the assigned mission.

b. Rendezous With Aircraft. Alternate recovery sites are selected and plans for their use are completed in the event the enemy situation or weather precludes use of the designated recovery sites. When the aircraft returns for the recovery, the patrol leader should—

(1) Have verified the security of the recovery (landing) site.

(2) Describe the ground situation to the pilot by radio or by prearranged light, panel, or color device.

(3) Assist the landing of the aircraft.

(4) Supervise the loading of the aircraft.

(5) Notify pilot when ready to depart.

c. Recovery of the Patrol By Means Other Than Air. The original patrol plan may have specified recovery by land or water; linkup with friendly forces in an offensive operation; or linkup with special forces, friendly guerrillas, or other irregular forces in a retrograde operation. Any of these means may be planned as alternates in the event the situation precludes recovery by aircraft, or to avoid capture after being discovered. The patrol must be prepared to use these means as planned or upon decision of the patrol leader.

d. Ground Exfiltration. Despite the desirability of recovering patrols by aircraft, boats, or linkup, use of these methods may be precluded by patrol security, poor communications, or enemy air defense. LRP's trained in evasion techniques can successfully exfiltrate on foot as individuals or in groups. This is a normal method of recovery.

22. Combat Service Support

a. The LRP company combat service support elements consist of the administrative, mess, and supply section, and the transportation and maintenance section. Each vehicle in the unit carries a prescribed load of rations, repair parts, water cans, fuel and lubricant containers, and part of the company basic load of ammunition.

b. A platoon detached from its parent company is accompanied by necessary communications, transportation, and maintenance elements to make it as logistically self-sufficient as possible.

c. The LRP company receives its combat service support from the command to which it may be assigned, attached, or placed in support. Supplies and equipment required for LRP missions are procured through normal logistical channels.

d. The provision of qualified replacements is of primary concern to the LRP unit commander and controlling headquarters staff during combat service support planning. Because of the level of training required of LRP personnel, this may be a major problem for the unit employing provisional LRP's.

e. As part of each patrol's mission orientation, the controlling headquarters should provide appropriate Chaplain coverage for the spiritual well-being of LRP members. Comprehensive Chaplain combat service support ministry is necessary in this type of operation prior to and following the mission since it is not feasible to provide Chaplain coverage during the actual operation.

23. Training

Personnel assigned to LRP organizations should be of the highest caliber. They should be volunteers and, in the case of the LRP company, parachute qualified. In the LRP company, the commander, operations officer, platoon and patrol leaders should be ranger- and CBR-qualified. All leaders in provisional patrol units should also be ranger qualified. Previous ranger and special forces training of other personnel is desirable. They should be cross-trained as radio operators and should receive continuous training in engineer terrain reconnaissance, combat surveillance, airmobile and airlanded operations and techniques, target acquisition techniques, and the use of special technical aids for the collection of information. They should be experts in the fields of evasion, escape, survival, and advanced first aid procedures including manual transportation of the sick and wounded. In order to properly report their observations of the enemy, patrol personnel

must be proficient in map reading; have a fully developed tactical appreciation of terrain; and possess full knowledge of the tactics, organization, weapons, and logistical systems of enemy forces. Realistic long range reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition exercises should be conducted until operations become routine. The training time of LRP personnel should not be dissipated by excessive administrative details or by repetitive routine basic training. Experience in Seventh Army in the European theater indicates that about eight months are required to produce an effectively trained and reliable long range patrol.

Section III. PLANNING AND OPERATION OF PROVISIONAL LRP's DIVISION AND SMALLER UNITS

24. General

Employment of provisional LRP's by division and smaller units is not frequent. Missions requiring the use of LRP's are normally conducted by elements of the corps LRP company, which accomplish the requested mission or attach a patrol platoon to the requesting unit for employment as desired. However, LRP's previously organized within the division, separate brigade, and armored cavalry regiment provide an additional intelligence collection capability to these organizations. When missions require use of provisional patrols, their organization, planning, and operations are essentially as discussed in sections I and II.

25. Training

Intensive specialized training conducted prior to the time the division or smaller unit is employed in active operations is mandatory if provisional LRP's are to accomplish long range reconnaissance operations. Except for parachute training, provisional patrol members should be trained using the army training program designed for personnel of the LRP company. Normal advance individual and basic unit training for scout elements and rifle squads provides an excellent point of departure for provisional LRP training. Subjects such as advanced first aid, communication-electronic countermeasures, evasion, escape, security, survival, and use of special electronic surveillance equipment should be emphasized. In the selection of patrol members, unit commanders should insure that the patrols are manned by volunteers with as much previous experience in scouting and patrolling as possible. Previous ranger training is desirable. A

special training program should be developed and supervised by the unit G2/S2. The LRP training should be integrated into the overall unit ATP but should not detract from the capability of the unit to accomplish its primary mission.

APPENDIX

REFERENCES

FM 1–5	Army Aviation Organization and Employment.
FM 1–15	Aviation Battalion, Infantry, Airborne, Mechanized and Armored Division.
FM 1–100	Army Aviation.
FM 3–5	Chemical, Biological and Radiological (CBR) Operations.
FM 3–10	Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment.
(S)FM 3–10A	Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment (U).
FM 3–12	Operational aspects of Radiological Defense.
FM 5–20	Camouflage, Basic Principles and Field Camouflage.
FM 5–25	Explosives and Demolitions.
FM 5–36	Route Reconnaissance and Classification.
FM 6–20–1	Field Artillery Tactics.
FM 6–20–2	Field Artillery Techniques.
FM 6–135	Adjustment of Field Artillery Fire by the Combat Soldier.
FM 7–11	Rifle Company, Infantry, Airborne Infantry, and Mechanized Infantry.
FM 7–15	Infantry, Airborne Infantry, and Mechanized Infantry Rifle Platoons and Squads.
FM 7–20	Infantry, Airborne Infantry, and Mechanized Infantry Battalions.
FM 7–30	Infantry, Airborre, and Mechanized Division Brigades.
FM 8–35	Transportation of the Sick and Wounded.
FM 8–50	Bandaging and Splinting.
FM 10–33	Airborne Division, Quartermaster Air Equipment Support Company.
FM 11–21	Tactical Signal Communication Systems, Army, Corps, and Division.
FM 17–1	Armor Operations.

FM 17–15	Tank Units, Platoon, Company, and Battalion.
FM 17–30	The Armored Division Brigade.
FM 17–36	Divisional Armored and Air Cavalry Units.
FM 17–95	The Armored Cavalry Regiment.
FM 21–5	Military Training.
FM 21–6	Techniques of Military Instruction.
FM 21–10	Military Sanitation.
FM 21–11	First Aid for Soldiers.
FM 21–20	Physical Training.
FM 21–26	Map Reading.
FM 21–30	Military Symbols.
FM 21–31	Topographic Symbols.
FM 21–40	Small Unit Procedures in Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Operations.
FM 21–41	Soldier's Handbook for Chemical and Biological Operations and Nuclear Warfare.
FM 21–48	Chemical, Biological, and Nuclear Training Exercises and Integrated Training.
FM 21–50	Ranger Training and Ranger Operations.
FM 21–60	Visual Signals.
FM 21–75	Combat Training of the Individual Soldier and Patrolling.
FM 21–76	Survival.
FM 21–77	Evasion and Escape.
FM 21–150	Hand-to-Hand Combat.
FM 22–100	Military Leadership.
FM 24–16	Signal Orders, Records, and Reports.
FM 24–18	Field Radio Techniques.
FM 24–20	Field Wire and Field Cable Techniques.
FM 27–10	The Law of Land Warfare.
FM 30–5	Combat Intelligence.
FM 30–9	Military Intelligence Battalion Field Army.
FM 30–10	Terrain Intelligence:
(C) FM 30–15	Intelligence Interrogation (U).
FM 30–16	Technical Intelligence.
FM 30–101	Aggressor, The Maneuver Enemy.
FM 30–102	Handbook on Aggressor Military Forces.
FM 30–103	Aggressor Order of Battle.

FM 31–10	Barriers and Denial Operations.
FM 31–12	Army Forces in Amphibious Operations.
FM 31–15	Operations Against Irregular Forces.
FM 31–21	Guerrilla Warfare and Special Forces Operations.
(S)FM 31–21A	Guerrilla Warfare and Special Forces Operations (U).
FM 31–25	Desert Operations.
FM 31–30	Jungle Operations.
(C)FM 31–40	Tactical Cover and Deception (U).
FM 31–60	River Crossing Operations.
FM 31–70	Basic Cold Weather Manual.
FM 31–71	Northern Operations.
FM 31–72	Mountain Operations.
(CM)FM 32–5	Communications Security (U).
(S)FM 32–10	U.S. Army Security Agency in Support of a Field Army (U).
FM 33–5	Psychological Operations.
FM 41–10	Civil Affairs.
FM 54–2	Division Logistics and the Support Command.
FM 57–10	Army Forces in Joint Airborne Operations.
FM 57–35	Airmobile Operations.
FM 57–38	Pathfinder Operations.
FM 61–100	The Division.
FM 100–5	Field Service Regulations-Operations.
FM 101–5	Staff Officers Field Manual—Staff Organization and Procedure.
FM 101–10	Staff Officers Field Manual—Staff Organization, Technical, and Logistical Data.
FM 101–31–1	Staff Officers Field Manual—Nuclear Weapons Employment.
(S)TC 3–7	Capabilities and Employment of Biological Agents (U).
(C)TC 17–7	Aerial Surveillance Platoon, Division, and Armored Cavalry Regiment (U).
TC 101–2	Tactical Operations Centers.
TM 3–210	Fallout Prediction.
TM 3–215	Military Chemistry and Chemical Agents.
TM 3–216	Military Biology and Biological Warfare Agents.

TM 3–220	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Decontamination.
TM 11–5840–211–12	Operator and Organizational Maintenance Manual, Radar Set AN/PPS–4 and AN/PPS–4A.
TM 57–210	Air Movement of Troops and Equipment.
TM 57–220	Technical Training of Parachutists.
AR 320–5	Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
AR 320–50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
JCS Pub 1	Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage.

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7–157 (30)

NG: Units org under fol TOE: 7 (3); 17 (3); 33–106 (5).

USAR: Units—same as Active Army except allowance is one copy to each unit.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320–50.

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